

By Authority

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.
HONOLULU, H. I., Aug. 31, 1891.

Tenders will be received at the Hawaiian Treasury, up to September 15th, for the sale of 6 per cent. Gold Bearing Coupon Bonds, to be issued under the authority of the Act approved October 15, 1886. These Bonds are in denominations of \$500, \$100, \$50, and \$10, and are redeemable in not less than ten or more than thirty years from date of issue. Free from Government taxes. No tenders will be received for less than par value.

J. MOTT-SMITH,
Minister of Finance.
2855 1390-1d

The Justices of the Supreme Court have this day appointed Frederick W. Wundenberg, Esquire, to be Deputy Clerk of the Supreme Court, vice Alfred W. Carter, resigned.

Aliiolani Hale, August 24, 1891.
2855-81 1390-3d

Sale of Lease of the Government Lands of Manuka and Kaulanamauna, in the district of Kau, Hawaii.

On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23rd, 1891, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of Aliiolani Hale, will be sold at Public Auction the lease of the Government lands of Manuka and Kaulanamauna, in the district of Kau, Hawaii, containing an area of 15000 acres more or less.

Term.—Lease for ten years.
Upset price. \$100 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

O. N. SPENCER,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, Aug. 18, 1891. 1389-2t

Hawaiian Gazette

10-PAGE EDITION.

TUESDAY, : SEPT. 1, 1891.

ON the fourth page is an interview between a representative of the San Francisco Bulletin and L. A. Thurston, Esq., of this city, who was a passenger on the Zealandia, which arrived over on the 18th of August. It refers to sugar and plantation matters, exports of preserved fruits, deepening the harbor entrance, coal docks, and tourist excursions to Hawaii, which topics are made interesting by new features, or rather from the way they are treated. No one is better qualified to make favorable impressions on those seeking information regarding this kingdom, than Mr. Thurston, and no one takes greater interest in its progress and prosperity than he. As to his statement that native Hawaiians favor annexation, facts will not sustain it. Some intelligent and influential natives favor a republican form of government, but we are not aware that annexation to the United States is advocated by them. The interview, however, will be found interesting reading.

From all accounts the situation in China is very serious, and there is every prospect that the Chinese Government will be called to account for the atrocities committed by the populace against missionaries and foreigners generally. Under the inspiration and leadership of Mandarin politicians and Brahmin priests, an intense prejudice has been excited among the common people, which has culminated in riots, murders, and the burning of dwellings and other property belonging to foreigners.

During the election campaign here, in 1889-90, the same efforts were made, week after week, to excite race prejudices between the natives and foreigners, under the general name of "missionaries," as is now going on in China with most shocking results. That the same results did not follow here as are now transpiring there was due rather to the superior education and civilization of the native race, who are not so amenable to anti-religion and anti-foreign harangues, than to any lack of efforts made for this purpose. The same "plan of campaign" has been commenced here, by one or two native papers, at the present time—a determined purpose to array the natives against foreigners in the coming election, and efforts are being made to stir up hostile feelings, by writers who care nothing for the well-being of the Hawaiians, whom they would gladly see engaged in open war-

fare if, by any means, the agitators may be benefited thereby.

If the Chinese politicians are to be condemned for stirring up the common people against foreigners, so as to demand the presence of war-ships to chastise them, then Hawaiian politicians who resort to this base, nefarious practice in order to carry their ends, should be publicly denounced, and placed on the same level with the Chinese whom they copy.

FOREIGN GLEANINGS.

The new Constitution of Kentucky, which supersedes that of 1849, has been ratified by the people by an overwhelming vote. The evil against which the Constitutional Convention of Kentucky directed their chief efforts was the growth of corruption of politics. Accordingly, the new Constitution abolishes viva voce voting, and provides that all elections by the people shall be by secret ballot.

The situation at Pekin is grave. The Ministers of England, France and Germany, in behalf of the others, have daily interviews with the Tsung-Li Yamen. The imperial edict is a dead letter. Hunan is the centre of trouble. The bulk of the army is composed of Hunan men, and they defy the authority of the Pekin Government. The Ministers insist on the suppression of secret societies, that Hunan be opened to commerce, that the mandarins implicated in the riots be degraded, full amends be given for outrages with assurances for the future, or the Powers will take immediate concerted action.

The British Mediterranean Squadron was received with much pomp and ceremony by the French ships assembled at Villafranca on August 18th. The French ships played "God Save the Queen" as the British iron-clads anchored, and the English bands replied with the "Marseillaise." On the 19th, a French Squadron arrived at Portsmouth and anchored under the meadows of Osborne Park, the anchorage having been selected by the Queen herself. The Squadron was received by a large gathering of English men-of-war, clouds of yachts and excursion steamers. Salutes were exchanged amidst loud cheers from the people on shore and aloft.

The White Star steamer Teutonic has beaten all former performances as to the shortest passage on record from Queenstown to New York, in little over five days and a half. She made the best twenty-four hours' run, 517 knots; the best three days' run, and carried the largest number of passengers, over 1500. She beat the Majestic, hitherto the fastest, by 1 hour and 39 minutes. Both ships were built and engineered by Sir Ed. Harland and Wolff, at Belfast.

Norman Munro's new steam launch, Norwood, had a race with the Monmouth on the 19th, from the Narrows (New York) to Sandy Hook, and made the unprecedented average speed of twenty-seven miles an hour. It is said she made most of the distance at the rate of thirty miles an hour.

The Norwood is 63 ft. 2½ in. in length and 7 ft. beam.

A Times Berlin correspondent says he had an interview with Professor Esmarch, the surgeon, who says that he heard directly from the Emperor William himself that, except for the accident to his knee, the Emperor had enjoyed splendid health for the last two months, and was never better than now.

Lewis Paulson, the distinguished chess player, is dead.

The latest dispatches from Valparaiso, August 20, say that the insurgent army effected a landing that morning at Quintero Bay, only twenty miles north of the city. Its numbers are reported at from 8,000 to 10,000 men. The point of landing is only about fifty miles from Santiago, where the government forces, to the number of 10,000, are stationed.

The government were expecting them at Cogimbo, believing that would be the first place attacked as there had been an insurgent fleet hovering about there; but this was only a blind, and the landing at Quintero a complete surprise. Admiral Brown, who saw them, says the insurgents are well armed and enthusiastic.

A dispatch from Iquique, of the

same date, says that the insurgents have commenced warlike operations both by sea and land.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg states that the Russian sealers have already captured a considerable quantity of skins in the water controlled by the Russian Government, and there is no apparent cessation of their operations. The sealing has been excellent, no diminution in the number of seals being apparent. The Russians apparently feel under no obligation as to any agreement with Great Britain.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

The death of James Russell Lowell deprived the United States of one of her greatest and best of citizens, and the whole English-speaking world of a critic, poet and essayist worthy to rank with the foremost of the century.

The deceased writer and diplomatist was the youngest of five, children of the Rev. Chas. Lowell, D. D., and was born in the old Tory mansion called Elmwood, in Cambridge, Mass., on the 22nd of February, 1819.

Entering Harvard in his sixteenth year, he graduated in 1838, was admitted to the bar in 1840, and in the following year appeared his first publication, a volume of poems entitled "A Year's Life." In 1845 his first prose work, "Conversations on some of the Old Poets," shows the bent of his mind, studying the best models and noting the specialties and characteristics of each as they appeared to a singularly discriminating judgment, guided by a most cultivated, even fastidious, taste.

Lowell, in marrying Miss Maria White, an ardent abolitionist, came into contact with the then leaders of the anti-slavery party in Boston, and this circumstance gave rise to the famous papers of Hosea Bigelow. These are described as a "masterpiece of wit, learning and railery," and though written in dialect and more local in coloring than most of his other works, attracted the attention of all who wished well for the cause of freedom on both sides of the Atlantic.

In 1851 Lowell went to Europe, and, in Italy, studied Dante, in the native country of the poet, and to what good purpose was shown by an essay which is considered a masterpiece and at once made its author famous.

Returning from Europe in 1855, he succeeded Longfellow as professor of modern literature and belles lettres at Harvard University.

For nearly twenty years Lowell was engaged in literary work, as an editor, and as a contributor to sundry high class magazines and reviews, besides many independent publications, some on the current topics of the day, and always on the side of freedom and enlightenment.

In 1877 Lowell accepted the post of Minister to Spain, and three years later he was transferred to Great Britain where he soon became immensely popular especially in the literary world, and throughout his stay, no great literary undertaking could be begun or anniversary celebrated without the presence of the brilliant scholar and impressive speaker the United States Minister.

The great universities vied with one another in bestowing their honors upon him, Oxford made him D. C. L. and Cambridge L. L. D.

On hearing of his death Queen Victoria caused a telegram to be forwarded to the British Minister at Washington to be laid before the President, expressing the Queen's "sorrow and regret at the news which has just reached the country, of Lowell's death."

Tennyson, a close friend says, "England and America will mourn Lowell's death. They loved him and he loved them." Sir Edward Arnold writes, "I take my private share in the public grief for his loss, both as a humble citizen of that republic of letters of which he was the glory, and also as an outside friend." The English Author's Society, through Walter Besant sends "its deepest regrets and sympathy with Americans on the death of that great writer its friend, James Russell Lowell." The Times says, "the death of Lowell is probably more keenly

and widely felt in England than would be that of any other American, or indeed any man not a fellow-countryman. With his death there passes into history a really remarkable mind whose reputation will grow with time." All the leading English papers have written in a similar strain.

Bret Harte styles Lowell "one of the most fastidious and cultivated professors in my calling and one of its greatest yet gentlest critics."

Edmund C. Steadman pronounces Lowell as "unquestionably at the head of the literary profession in America. Perhaps the only Englishman of modern times with whom and Lowell you could draw a parallel was Matthew Arnold."

Lowell died at 2:30 on the morning of the 12th inst. at the mansion on the Elmwood estate. Beside him in his last moments were the sister of his first wife, his daughter Mrs. Ed. Burnett and her husband.

THE WORK OF PARLIAMENT.

Lord Salisbury Reviews the Labors of the Session.

Lord Salisbury in his speech at the lord mayor's banquet in London, reviewed the labors of the present session of parliament. He said hard and valuable work had been done, and that the obstruction formerly hindering legislation had almost disappeared. He rejoiced at the passing of the education bill, as calculated to support the system of religion which the people loved.

Regarding Ireland, Lord Salisbury said that the government had applied a successful remedy to evils long suffered there and could look back on its policy with satisfaction. Five years ago he had expressed the belief that Ireland must be governed resolutely. Mr. Balfour's success was largely due to the fact that those serving under him were assured that they would be supported and not handed over to their enemies. Mr. Balfour's administration owed its success to persistence and resolution. (Cheers.) Respect for the law followed, the people feeling that resistance to the law was futile.

"The Land Act," Lord Salisbury declared, "would be found not to be a temporary palliative, but a permanent cure for the troubles of many generations. It would draw closer the bond uniting the two countries. England, in the last election, declared against the severance of the bond, and I believe this decision is irrevocable." (Cheers.)

Referring to foreign powers, Lord Salisbury said he never knew a period when Europe was more tranquil than at the present time. In South America alone was there a weary quarrel and constant disorder. The English government had been pressed to arbitrate in the Chilean dispute and in the adjustment of the Argentine finances, but England could not undertake either task.

Referring to the eastern question, Lord Salisbury said that the problem had not yet been solved, but that Egypt and Bulgaria were showing such rapid development that they promised to settle the difficulty without any external interference.

The Premier next spoke of the value of the visit of the Emperor William to the Prince of Naples in assuring the world of the peaceful bias of the great powers. He said that he hoped, in the course of a few weeks, to welcome to England the fleet of the French Republic. (Cheers.) There had been talk, he continued, of certain treaties threatening the peace of the world, but he knew nothing of them. He believed that the nations would work in harmony with each other, more on account of their kindred interests than on account of mere paper treaties.

Referring to the seal and lobster disputes, Lord Salisbury said that they dragged their slow length along with the calmness and slowness suitable to those animals. It was useless, he added, to imagine that the luxury of carrying on these negotiations would cease for a considerable number of years. —Wash. Star, Aug. 6.

Americans in Heaven.

Heaven must seem a different place, it appears to me, to Americans from what it does to other people. There is in this land such a rushing and jostling and treading upon one another, that I do not know how some souls will be quiet when they get there. There will have to be a radical change, or they would look upon the river of life as a waste of water power, and be planning some new cornice for the heavenly mansion, or get out some new edition of hymns for the redeemed. —[Rev. Dewitt Talmage in New York Observer.

AFFAIRS IN HAWAII.

Ex-Minister Thurston Interviewed in San Francisco.

EXCURSIONS TO THE VOLCANO.

L. A. Thurston, formerly a member of the Hawaiian Cabinet, is at the Occidental Hotel. He talked to-day very interestingly about Hawaiian affairs. First he spoke of the sugar plantations of Hawaii. The situation, he says, is about this:

"The sugar business has been, of course, a little uncertain since the McKinley Tariff bill went into effect. The same quantity of sugar that brought in \$13,000,000 to the islands last season will bring in only about \$8,000,000 this season on the present basis, a large difference of \$5,000,000. The probability is that the planters will not grind until late, beginning, probably, about January 1st, in the hope that the situation will be improved. Heretofore grinding has begun in November. The situation cannot be worse than it is now, and we hope for improvement. This hope is based somewhat on the idea that President Harrison may impose duties on the products of sugar-growing countries which are not so reciprocally connected with the United States under the Reciprocity clause. That would improve our market of course. It would make a difference of 1 cent and a fraction per pound, or about \$10 per ton difference. At the present rates sugar is bringing only \$60 to \$65 per ton to the planters. This is only cost price to many, but a few are able still to pay a low rate of interest. This is dependant largely on facilities and the richness of the soil. The next crop will be as large as the preceding. While the planters are hanging on by their eyelids, the immense amount of capital invested in plantations makes it necessary to continue. To discontinue would involve dead loss, for the land is not valuable for other purposes. The majority of the planters, perhaps, may be able to keep going at the present prices. The McKinley bill would not entirely freeze us out, but I think that at least 20 per cent. of the planters might be compelled to retire if we get no relief. None have gone out so far.

THE EFFECT OF THE BILL.

"When the bill took effect we had in about two-thirds of the crop of 1890-91. The other third brought only the reduced price. The crop of 1889-90 was about 130,000 tons, and the crop of 1890-91 was about the same amount. About 40,000 tons of the last crop, roughly estimated, was sold at about \$30 per ton off the price which it would have brought before the McKinley bill took effect. There is no doubt that King Kalakaua's visit to the United States, which resulted last year, was partly brought about by his desire to see what could be effected in the sugar matter. The Hawaiian Government is now committed to an attempt to negotiate with the United States for further reciprocal relations with the United States, the basis proposed being complete reciprocity between the two countries.

"One effect of such reciprocity would be the stimulation of our export trade in preserved fruits with the United States. There is now a duty of from 30 to 33 per cent against us. If that duty was removed we would increase our business in the preserving of pineapples and other tropical fruits. No other country could compete with us in that industry because the distance is so largely in our favor. Arrangements are under way for the cultivation of pineapples, the cultivated fruit being of better quality than that which is grown wild. The trade in pineapples would all be done with the United States. The figures of our foreign trade are doubtless familiar and yet they ought to be fully borne in mind. The island had about \$20,000,000 in foreign trade last year and 90 per cent of the business was done with the United States. Of our entire foreign carrying trade American vessels last year did 73 per cent and of the remaining 27 per cent a large share went to vessels flying the Hawaiian flag, but owned by Americans.

THE DEMAND FOR PINEAPPLES.

The demand for preserved pineapples in San Francisco would exceed the supply at first, but we would soon send an unlimited quantity. The pineapple grows wild in suitable districts in the islands and propagates itself. All we now have are wild. If the duty is removed we could export guava jelly on a much larger scale than now. We now do a small export business of that sort. We could also export dried bananas. The experiment has been tried, and the article turned out was excellent, but there was no money in the business because of the duties. We sent up here a lot of watermelons, grapes and vegetables last winter. They arrived here in good condition, and brought fair prices. One concern here, that has the agency for Hawaiian pineapples, will go extensively into the cultivation of grapes, watermelons and vegetables for San Francisco. We can supply you with the fruits when the native product is out of market. Our grapes are about two months ahead of the California crop. There could, of course, be no competition, but when your grapes are out, ours are in.

"The Queen has recently visited every district in her dominion. There has been an enactment to awaken violent discussion. The Queen was well received everywhere, and made a favorable impression. The radical Kanaka element, otherwise known as the Bush-Wilcox faction, has attacked her personally, and politically they are openly advocating annexation to the United States. They have a daily and weekly paper, which is largely devoted to the propagation of the annexation idea. This is somewhat remarkable, as being the first instance when annexation has been advocated by the natives. They have always been against it before, and the native stock political war cry has been that an attempt was on foot to bring the islands under foreign control and to surrender the independence of the country. There is no doubt that a strong under-current of sentiment in favor of annexation exists among the foreign element, and also that it meets with favor, to some extent, among the natives.

AN IMPORTANT WORK.

"The Government is engaged in one very important work which has been undertaken this year. This is the deepening of the water on the bar off Honolulu. A contract was let to the Bi don Iron Works of San Francisco, for the delivery

of a dredging plant which should duplicate the one now working for the United States Government in this harbor. The plant has all been taken to the scene of operations, and the mechanics are now putting it together. The contractor of under \$25,000 bonds. The Government, pending the dredging operations, has been engaged in the construction of retaining walls on the flats, on both sides of the harbor of Honolulu. The bar consists of loose sand, which will be pumped up, hydraulically, and carried through 3,000 feet of piping on to the flats, and it is expected that from ten to fifteen acres of the flat will be reclaimed by the operation. The depth of the water over the bar, at low tide, when the work is done, will be thirty feet. This will admit the largest vessels sailing or steaming on the Pacific to the harbor. Pacific Mail steamers and war ships are now compelled to anchor outside of the bar. The work will be expensive but there is an appropriation and money enough to complete the work.

"The consequences following the deepening of the water on the Honolulu bar will be of great importance. The Government cannot estimate the cost of the work to be made last year by Mr. Allard of San Francisco. The work will go ahead under his plans and estimates. In less than a year in all probability, all the great steamers will have easy access to Honolulu. The importance of this undertaking to Honolulu is immense. It will obviate all lightening, and so reduce greatly the cost of handling cargoes in the case of deep draft vessels.

A COAL DOCK.

"The Oahu Railroad Company is also constructing a coal dock on the west side of the harbor. The plan was made by Mr. Pinkham of Boston, and they are for a perfect system of loading and discharging coal cargoes by elevators. Mr. Pinkham says that the company will be able to load or discharge coal cargoes as cheaply as at any port in the world. We expect that the companies will be able to furnish coal to steamers at a simple margin above the cost of the freight price from Australia. The company will be able to coal a large steamer in sixteen hours without touching a hand to it. These two improvements taken together, the deepening of the water on the bar and the new facilities for handling coal cargoes will make a great difference. Coal now costs at Honolulu about \$11 per ton put on board of a steamer. It is expected that with the new facilities coal can be put on board ship at about \$7 per ton cost. The Oahu Railroad is the enterprise of B. F. Dillingham, who has succeeded in the last two years in pushing through a 19-mile road to Pearl river in the face of much discouraging talk. He has a fine road now, rock ballasted, and equipped with electric locomotives, and it is now paying. Two large sugar plantations, which would otherwise not have existed, have been called into being by it. These are the Ewa and Kahuku plantations, which will represent an investment of about \$1,000,000 capital each. It has also made the town of Pearl City. Town lots to the extent of \$50,000 were sold there last year where formerly there was only a sand waste. A company has bought sixty acres on a peninsula which extends out into Pearl river lagoon and which is surrounded on three sides by the lagoon, and a hotel is projected. This will be equipped with a large bathing establishment, at which both fresh and salt water bathing will be a feature. The fresh water will be derived from artesian wells, of which there are two large ones on the peninsula.

HONOLULU EXCURSIONS.

"My particular business here at this time is to push the interest in Honolulu excursions. It appears to us all that if the charms of the Hawaiian Islands are properly set forth, that excursionists will furnish a great and certain source of income. A corporation has been organized with a capital of \$50,000, of which I am the secretary, to build a hotel at Kilauea, which will be opened about the 1st of October. This will be known as the Crater House. We are going to have the crater region illustrated, and we have fine scenery to show. We are getting up an illustrated pamphlet now. We expect to arrange with the Oceanic Steamship Company for a round trip rate to cover an excursion of five weeks from this city, the price to be about \$225, to include the entire expense of the trip, hotel charges at the Hawaiian Islands, the trip to the crater, and in fact everything. We are also going to show Eastern railroads that it will be to their interest to issue round-trip tickets at excursion rates. The Government is building a magnificent road, on a grade of 4 per cent, from Hilo to the summit of the crater. This will be as easy a ride as it is from here out to the Cliff House. The road will be thirty miles long, and will cost \$3000 per mile. Sixteen miles are now completed. That will be a great ride, through tropical forests and up to the crater, which is three miles in diameter and 600 feet deep." —S. F. Bulletin.

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